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Worldwide Report

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 118

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8 May 1980

WORLDWIDE REPORT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 118

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

PRC ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON COMMUNICATION

OW230811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 22 (XINHUA)--Delegations from more than one hundred and twenty developing and developed countries have agreed in Paris on a project for the establishment of an international programme for the development of communication within the framework of UNESCO.

The recommendation was adopted by consensus at the inter-governmental conference for cooperation on activities, needs and programmes for communication development held at UNESCO headquarters from April 14 to 21. The conference decided to invite the director general of UNESCO to submit this project to the coming session of the UNESCO general conference in Belgrade next September.

According to statistics provided by this conference on newspapers, broadcasting, telephones, postal services and satellite communication, the technology and means of communication at the disposal of the large number of developing countries at present are very limited and there is a wide gap between the developed and developing countries in this respect.

This unfair situation by no means matches the role the Third World countries are playing in present-day international affairs, and it also hinders developing countries from making greater contributions to strengthening their national independence, striving for social progress, and maintaining world peace and stability.

During the general debate at the conference, speakers from developing countries strongly called for a change in the state of their dependence and imbalance in the field of information and communication, and for the establishment of a more just and more effective new international information and communication order.

Qian Liren, head of the Chinese delegation, said to fulfil these tasks, the developing countries rely mainly on their own consistent efforts but they also need wide-ranging and effective international cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

He held that technical and financial assistance given by developed countries to the development of communication in the developing countries is an important component of the efforts for the global development of communication and will be in the interests of world peace and stability. It is advisable for developed countries to take international cooperation in communication into active consideration from the point of view of these wide-ranging and long-term interests.

Giving a brief account of China's communication development at the plenary session, Qian Liren said though China has made some achievements, she is lagging behind the industrialized countries in many aspects. "We are willing to learn and absorb all that is advanced in the field of science and technology in the world," he said.

Delegations from developed countries agreed after consultation to encourage contribution from all possible financial sources to secure the implementation of the international programme for the development of communication. Some representatives indicated their governments' readiness to make substantial commitments to the financing of the mechanism for promoting communication development.

At the opening session of the conference, the Vietnamese and Soviet representatives spoke against the legitimate representation of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Thioun Mumm. They were overruled by the president of the conference Mustapha Masmoudi of Tunisia who ruled that this conference will not discuss the change of composition of the member states.

CSO: 5500

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

CUBAN POSITION OUTLINED AT UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

PL151903 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1823 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Cuba today showed interest in cooperation for development of information systems in developing countries. However, it clearly warned that such cooperation should not lead to a greater degree of dependence.

Manuel Tepe, vice president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute (ICRT), today spoke at the plenary debate of the UNESCO intergovernmental conference on cooperation for development of communications. The conference is being held in Paris, France.

The Cuban delegate focused his attention on emphasizing attempts at undertaking transfers [presumably of technology] that are not in keeping with development strategies. He also supported a declaration of fundamental principles on mass communications media. Cuba also approved a resolution on a new international information order suggested at the 20th UNESCO conference. This resolution is based on principles formulated by the non-aligned countries.

Manuel Yepe, chief of the Cuban delegation to the UNESCO conference, supported the right to modern electronics technology but warned that in situations of political dependence, a transfer that is not keeping with development strategy could have grave consequences. This position was supported by abundant data on the tactics and strategy in this field by countries such as the United States, showing that 75 percent of the world's communications media is controlled by only 80 big transnational companies.

The ICRT vice president questioned why there has been a sudden willingness to assist in a long-delayed transfer of technology and why countries of the so-called Third World are being offered technical equipment.

CSO: 5500

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV-CUBAN INFORMATION FIELD TO BE EXPANDED

FLO31427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslavia and Cuba will expand cooperation in the information field in accordance with resolutions of the nonaligned countries sixth summit conference held in Havana last September.

Cuban Ambassador in Belgrade Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Ismailj Bajra discussed such cooperation at a meeting, the newspapers POLITIKA and BORBA reported today. They also discussed coordination between the two countries with regard to international forums devoted to information problems. They referred particularly to the forthcoming international conference on activities, needs and programs for development of communications and information in underdeveloped countries to be held in Paris. They likewise discussed the 21st UNESCO meeting to be held in Belgrade in the fall in which the new international information order will be discussed.

CSO: 5500

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON MASS MEDIA

LD152224 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Paris, April 15, TASS--General debate started today at the intergovernmental conference on cooperation and development of mass media. conference is being held at the UNESCO headquarters.

Struggle for national sovereignty in the sphere of information and culture, against colonialism and its survivals, against imperialist domination in the spiritual life of peoples of developing countries is the cornerstone of "the new international information order", said in his speech Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This signifies the protection of and assistance to the development of the national systems of mass information, consolidation of their material basis.

The Soviet Union has always supported the concrete steps of developing countries, aimed at strengthening many-sided cooperation between them in the sphere of mass media, said Leonid Zamyatin.

We are ready to continue cooperating with developing countries, the speaker said. We consider such cooperation as an important component of the new international information order now being created. Our assistance never has political strings attached. As was noted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his message to the participants in the international seminar of journalists in Tashkent, "The Soviet people treat with understandings and sympathy the desire of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to create their own information organs, to protect themselves from ideological expansion of imperialism, to put an end to 'spiritual colonialism'."

One of the objectives of the conference, said the head of the Soviet delegation, is to discuss the question of establishing a mechanism of cooperation in rendering developing countries assistance in the sphere of information. We believe that in establishing such a mechanism one should be guided by the principles which have already been formulated in UNESCO. This means that any mechanism being created should work under the UNESCO general control, its steering bodies should be elected by the UNESCO general conference and be accountable to it, while the activities of the mechanism should be in line with the provisions of the declaration which was adopted in 1978.

The Soviet Union, said Leonid Zamyatin in conclusion, will back the desire of developing countries to establish and to broaden the national means of mass communication as an instrument of their socio-economic and cultural development and will support recommendations going in this direction.

BRIEFS

USSR-FRG COOPERATION--A protocol has been signed in Moscow on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the West German Television and Radio Network ARD, expanding links between the two television and radio organizations. An exchange of television and radio material and the shooting of television programs on the most important events in the life of the Soviet Union and the FRG and on preparations for the 1980 Olympic games are envisaged. The protocol was signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and (Tyulner), director of ARD. [Text] [LD190703 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Apr 80]

VLADIVOSTOK TELEVISION TO EUROPE--Currently central color television programs are viewed by people in Primorskiy Kray via a Raduga communications satellite. On 1 and 9 May Vladivostok will beam direct television programs via the Raduga satellite to Moscow. These programs will describe the way people in Primorye are celebrating the day of international solidarity of the working people and marking the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the great patriotic war. The French National Television and the USSR State Television and Radio have reached an agreement to organize direct broadcasts to Paris from Vladivostok in the near future. The cosmic television bridge linking the eastern and western areas of the Eurasian continent is operating successfully and is being constantly developed and improved. [OW241609 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Apr 80]

BELGIUM TO INSTALL ZAIRIAN RADIO--Kinshasa, 19 Apr (AZAP)--A special agreement relating to the installation of a coastal maritime radio-communication station at the port of Banana was signed today between Zaire and Belgium at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Under the agreement Belgium will grant Zaire an amount of 70 million Belgian francs, as well as seek out a qualified firm to make use of this contribution. The Executive Council, on its part will also contribute an amount of 3 million zaires towards the installation. The setting up of this station at Banana will permit Zaire to play the role of coordinator for the maritime zone in West and Central Africa. It will also enable her to watch out for ships in need of assistance and to respond to their calls. It can be connected to the public network, opening up the possibility of contacting passengers aboard ships on the high seas. [AB211500 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1350 GMT 20 Apr 80]

DPRK-LIBYA AGREEMENT--Pyongyang March 28--An agreement on cooperation in the field of information between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Secretariat of Information and Culture of the General People's Committee of Libya was signed in Tarabulus on March 19, according to a report. The agreement was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Libya and the director general of planning of the Secretariat of Information and Culture of the General People's Committee of Libya. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 27 Mar 80 SK]

CSO: 3500

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'VNA'-'KPL'-'SPK' TALKS--Hanoi, VNA, April 18--Hoang Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and head of its Commission for Propaganda and Education, received in Hanoi today the two visiting delegations of KPL (Lao News Agency) and SPK (Kampuchean News Agency). Hoang Tung had a cordial conversation with his guests. Also today, VNA Director-General Dao Tung, SPK director-general, Chay Saphone, and KPL Deputy Director-General Thiep Vongsay, signed a minute of the meeting of the three news agency delegations in the presence of Hoang Tung. The three head delegates said that the three news agencies had cooperated successfully over the past few years and agreed on the objectives and forms of cooperation for 1980 and subsequent years. They unanimously approved the programmes for bilateral co-operation between the three news agencies. [Excerpt] [OW181729 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80]

AUSTRALIA-NEPAL RADIO AGREEMENT--An agreement for development of radio communications and navigational facilities at Tribhuvan International Airport and Nepalgunj airport was signed here yesterday between HMG and the Government of Australia. Under the agreement the Government of Australia will provide grant assistance of 320,000 Australian dollars for construction of very high frequency radio repeater station at Mt. Chamere (Nepalgunj), a locator beacon on the west side of Tribhuvan International Airport and a very high frequency communications system at Kathmandu. According to the Finance Ministry, the Australian Government will also make available necessary technical assistance for the execution of the project whereas HMG will meet necessary local cost. The project is expected to be completed within the next two years. [Text] [Kathmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 9 Apr 80 p 1]

CSO: 5500

AUSTRALIA

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION OF BROADCASTING

Regional Plan Questioned

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Mar 80 p 6

[Report by John Dux]

[Text] The Federal Opposition has renewed its call for an inquiry into broadcasting and wants an investigation into the role of new technology, the economics of the industry and the relationships within it.

The call was made yesterday by Senator John Button (ALP, Vic) on proposals by the Government to allow the major television networks to relay to country areas.

Under the scheme, regional stations would be allowed to take up to 60 per cent of broadcasts from cities, with the remaining time being retained for local content.

The Government would give new licences to country stations to allow up to two networks to service them.

Senator Button claimed the plan was only a Government reaction with "Channel 9 and Channel 10 interests cracking the whip and ignoring the public interest."

He said that if the proposal was adopted, it would make a radical change to the structure of Australian television.

"It will have important implications for the industry, for the public and the advertisers," Senator Button said.

"Yet it has apparently reached the stage of being discussed with the industry with proposals being circulated by the minister's department without any public statement by the minister [the Minister for Post and Telecommunications, Mr Staley].

"In addition, it appears from other reports that the Government is about to grant complete self-regulation."

Senator Button said no consideration was being given to a second channel for the ABC to compete effectively with commercial stations.

Under self-regulation, this could be an effective means of setting some standards in the industry "where it really counts".

Regional Television Meeting

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 7 Mar 80 p 3

[Report by Graham Williams]

[Text] Relaying of the three commercial TV networks to all country areas is economically impossible as capital costs would exceed \$100 million, according to country TV operators.

They are highly critical of a government plan to treble the number of country channels by allowing each regional operator to have a supplementary licence for up to two extra channels.

A meeting of 25 regional TV stations in Sydney yesterday said that early studies show that not even one supplementary licence is likely to survive in most regional areas.

They criticised efforts to "bustle" them into accepting the proposals that they said "are designed to turn the Australian TV philosophy upside down."

"These proposals would endanger the very localism that the minister (for Post and Telecommunications, Mr Staley) has promised to maintain," they said.

Mr Staley is proposing that the regional stations be offered "supplementary licences" for up to two extra channels in each area.

Under this plan, the number of TV stations operating outside the major capitals could treble from 34 to 102.

Mr Staley's department proposes that 60 per cent of air time on the new channels be made available to networks.

But yesterday's meeting said that the early studies show that not even one supplementary licence is likely to survive in most regional areas.

~~These studies~~ studies ~~are~~ ~~showing~~ ~~that~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~absolutely~~ ~~necessary~~ ~~for~~ ~~Mr~~ ~~Staley~~ ~~to~~ ~~indicate~~ ~~area~~ ~~by~~ ~~area~~ ~~the~~ ~~additional~~ ~~channel~~ ~~numbers~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~allocated~~ ~~,"~~ ~~they~~ ~~said~~ ~~."~~

"These allocations have a profound effect on the technical costs of a supplementary licence."

They said the capital and operating costs of relaying the three networks to all country areas would not be met by available advertising revenue.

"The proposals at the moment are a can of worms," Mr Bill Marsden, chairman of Regional Television Australia Pty Ltd, which represents the country operators, said last night.

"Mr Staley has not put forward proposals on networking as yet but he has proposed supplementary licences that we assume would involve networking."

"We have estimated that the cost of one extra licence for each regional operator would cost \$30 million on the VHF (very high frequency) wavelength, which is already a very crowded band."

"The cost of two extra licences in each area would exceed \$100 million on the VHF band and probably about \$150 million on the UHF (ultra high frequency) band."

Mr Marsden said it was very difficult to work out accurate costs of the extra capital costs because figures varied in different areas.

In the Albury-Wagga-Young area alone it would cost \$4 million to duplicate the existing commercial services in the VHF band and more in the UHF band.

"Because the UHF equipment is more costly and it does not have the range of VHF transmitters, it would cost much more. We don't see the justification for all this extra cost."

We believe the country viewers have the pick of the city programs now.

AUSTRALIA PARTICIPATES IN SUNSPOT ACTIVITY STUDY

Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Mar 80 p 5

[Report by Peter Roberts]

[Text]

Modern sun-worshippers have come a long way from the Stonehenge era in their search for the secrets of our nearest star.

The circles of stones have been superseded by another circle three kilometres across near Culgoora, New South Wales. Equally spaced around the rim are the 86 antennas of the CSIRO's radio-heliograph.

And this year Dr. Kevin Sheridan is spending up to five hours a day at the radiotelescope taking photographs of the Sun and its flaming atmosphere or corona.

They are not ordinary photographs. The image is formed by radio waves rather than visible light from the Sun.

To Dr. Sheridan, acting head of CSIRO's solar physics group, the Sun is just an average little star and our biggest scientific laboratory.

"Conditions on the Sun can't be repeated on the Earth: the Sun can do various experiments that we can't do," Dr. Sheridan said yesterday.

"We can't go up and do anything, of course. We have to wait until it performs the experiments for us."

The photographs are Australia's part in a United States space mission to watch the Sun as it passes through its regular 11-year high in sunspot activity.

Flares

Sunspots are slightly cooler areas on the Sun's surface and are responsible for massive solar flares which spew energy and matter into space.

It takes just eight minutes for the first light and X-rays to reach the Earth from a solar flare. Following rays and particles can be harmful to astronauts, interfere with radio communications and cause auroras.

The Culgoora telescope will make observations of the sun simultaneously with the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's recently launched solar Maximum satellite.

Dr. Sheridan's observations of the radio waves from the sun should help in the understanding of nuclear fusion reactions — the nuclear industry's hope for a future energy source.

They could also lead to a system to warn astronauts when lethal particles spewed by the sun are due to reach Earth.

"These particles are dangerous. It is just as well to know when they are about," Dr. Sheridan said.

While the work at the CSIRO Division of Radiophysics may sound remote from everyday life, it has resulted in major scientific advances, including the intercom aircraft landing system.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

NEW MICROWAVE SYSTEM--The Public Transport Commission has announced the installation of a million dollar microwave communications system between Broadmeadow and Werris Creek, which it says will result in better service for its passenger and freight customers in the north west of New South Wales. The new north western microwave link can accommodate data as well as telephone traffic and provides for 60 channels. Terminal stations will be located at Broadmeadow and Werris Creek, with repeater stations along the 250 km route at Broken Back Range (near Pokolbin), Muswellbrook Common, Mount Helen (near Murrumbidgee) and Mount Terrible (near Werris Creek). [Excerpts] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 5 Mar 80 p 20]

MOBILE RADIO USERS GROUP--Users of two-way mobile radio for business, industrial and professional purposes have formed themselves into a national association to press for a better deal from Governments. The organisers are hopeful that the great majority of Australia's 30,000 licence holders will join the association. There are almost 200,000 mobile radios licensed for business, industrial and professional purposes in Australia. This is about one for every 70 people, and puts Australia in the fifth place in the world in usage, behind the US, Canada, New Zealand and Sweden. As examples of problems they [the organisers] cite: delays of up to six months from date of application until allocation of a frequency; an uncodified restriction preventing transmissions of more than 32km which is much less than the range of most transmitters; differences in interpretation of official policy as between Government offices in Canberra and the various States; a requirement that communication between remote controllers and base stations be by telephone landline. [Excerpts] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 5 Mar 80 p 20]

SCANNER BAN CALL--Hobart.--Australia's police commissioners [at their annual conference] yesterday blamed the Federal Government for the widespread monitoring by criminals of police radios. The commissioners said the Government had failed to regulate the use of radio scanning devices. They will ask the Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, and State Premiers to ban sale of scanners to the general public. [Excerpt] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 5 Mar 80 p 5]

MONGOLIA

BRIEFS

OLGIY RADIO STATION--Ulaanbaatar, 16 Apr--The central papers today carry reports on the commissioning of the new radio transmitting station in Olgiy City which was built with Soviet manpower and funds. The papers carry accounts of the meeting of working people held on this occasion. (Text)
[OW180633 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Apr 80]

CSO: 5500

PAKISTAN

NATION JOINS ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER SYSTEM

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] With the introduction of Asia's first automated electronic funds transfer system, Pakistan has now joined the small league of advanced international financial centres capable of effecting instantaneous, virtually error-free movements of money, the Chase Manhattan Bank stated yesterday.

The Chase announced it has launched the first such system in Asia, using Hong Kong as its regional service centre for its correspondent banks in Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, providing electronic funds transfer services from these areas to the United States.

"Since its introduction in Europe, the system had been a phenomenal success," said Victor V. Cordell, Chase's Vice-President and Manager for South Asia.

The Chase had invested years of development in the project worldwide to gain leadership in the lucrative but highly competitive correspondent banking sector.

The new system is cheaper, faster and a great deal more accurate than the traditional fund transfer methods that rely solely on telex communications.

Although telex messages can be fed into this system, it is based on the concept of extending access to Chase's New York computer system directly into Hong Kong.

The computer in turn is programmed to spot and instantly ask for correction of any errors in the correspondent's own time zone, thus removing one of the major problems that arises when funds are transferred by telex.

CSO: 5500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HUNGARY-BULGARIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT--On Saturday [12 April], a Hungarian-Bulgarian radio cooperation agreement and a 2-year work plan were signed at the main Hungarian radio center. Under the agreement--with the propagation of Marxism-Leninism in mind--both sides will support cooperation between each other's political and information editorial offices. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Apr 80 p 12 AU]

CSO: 5500

DUTIES, TASKS OF COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA OUTLINED

AU160747 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Responsibility and Mission of Journalists"]

[Excerpts] The CPCZ Central Committee report at the recent 15th CPCZ Central Committee session also mentioned RUDE PRAVO as a paper playing a key role in the system of our communications media. "Today's RUDE PRAVO," it stressed, "is loyal to its tradition, to its mission, with which it entered the battles of our workers class 60 years ago, at a time when--under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution--the CPCZ was born."

The CPCZ Central Committee session reminded us that every word printed in RUDE PRAVO has a far greater weight and impact than if it were printed in some other newspaper of ours, and this applies both to the reaction of our public and from abroad. From this there follows the great responsibility of RUDE PRAVO, as well as the extremely high demands placed on its editors' work standards.

The words uttered at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session about the significance and work of RUDE PRAVO have become, above all, a commitment for every editor of our central party paper, a commitment to create a yet more effective and militant RUDE PRAVO, so that it would become a yet more influential helper of the party's Central Committee in the realization of its policy.

The RUDE PRAVO editors are aware of this responsibility. [paragraph continues]

They are aware that a communist journalist must be primarily characterized by principle-mindedness and clearcut and profound arguments, evincing his firm conviction and his loyalty to the party and to socialism.

For our party paper, too, the demand formulated by the 15th session applies: to enhance the party-mindedness, substantiality, tangibility and attractiveness of statements in our communications media; to develop a wealth of forms and genres; to react properly to problems which crop up; to provide substantial answers to the burning questions of the day; and to further consolidate our citizens' certainties and their trust in the party's policy.

Recently, in his statement at the Kremlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalled Lenin's appeal to the party press to help "write the history of the present," so that with our pens we would substantially help the socialist cause. Today this is also the main task of our own, Czechoslovak journalism. For us, too, for the situation in our communications media, it is valid: to be unappeasable toward "thoughtless formalism

without soul, schematic and blabbling." For us, too, it is valid that it is necessary to imbue the entire information and propaganda work, in all respects, with a vitality and creativity; to speak and write for our readers and listeners simply and comprehensively, sincerely and in a businesslike way, without bombastic words and mechanical reiteration.

There are in our life several still unsolved problems, a number of phenomena contradicting the substance of the socialist way of life. The CPCZ Central Committee session spoke about them frankly and in this connection it stressed the efficiency and the great responsibility of such a weapon as criticism and self-criticism. Some publicist utterings are met with applause, but there are also others, and RUDE PRAVO has sufficient knowledge of them from its own experience, which evoke a negative echo and even an irritated reaction. That can be understood, because in the endeavor to find a truthful answer to this or that question, or to find the roots of this or that shortcoming, it is necessary to specifically point a finger and to call things by their right names. It is an honorable party endeavor to find the truth, in which RUDE PRAVO and the rest of the press enjoy the full support of party bodies, on whose objective views it relies.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report states that "criticism is of great significance not only for solving problems in a businesslike way, but also to educate the people, to consolidate the society's political-moral unity." It stresses certain main demands placed on critical statements: They must be specific, targeted, constructive and, especially, truthful. Their purpose is to stimulate creative search for new courses leading to the elimination of shortcomings. They must yield higher quality of work and enhance its effects. The CPCZ Central Committee has also pointed out again that all bodies and institutions are duty-bound to react to criticism in the communications media and mainly to rectify criticized shortcomings.

The workers of the communications media fully identify themselves with the opinion that, in the same way that the exacting nature of tasks in the entire society is growing. The demands placed on the work of the press, radio and television are also growing. As Comrade Gustav Husak said, the party respects every thing that has been done well. However, "the same as for all other spheres, it also applies to ideological work, including the work of mass communications media, that its quality standards must be constantly improved."

There is a natural logic in this. The tasks of socialist construction have become more extensive and difficult. The educational and cultural level of readers, viewers and listeners has grown. [paragraph continues]

The ideological fight on an international scale is becoming increasingly sharper. That is also why the standards of RUDE PRAVO and the other party organs and of other kinds of journalism, of radio and television, of regional and district newspapers, and factory periodicals, must correspond to those higher demands, and, as always, those demands include party-mindedness and truthfulness; knowledge of problems and the ability to convince; a wealth of ideas; clearcut, comprehensible language; and effective arguments.

The creative organization of Czechoslovak journalists must also play an important role in these efforts, through its ideological-educational activities.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'RUDE PRAVO' OUTLINES PLANS FOR SATELLITE SYSTEM EXPANSION

LD261014 Prague CTK in English 0845 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The growth of the satellite communications system Intersputnik was reviewed for RUDE PRAVO by the Director General of the Intersputnik Organization of the Socialist (?Community) Yuriy Krupin.

A new ground station has been put into operation recently in Algeria, and stations in Vietnam, Laos and Angola are being planned. The system, used for telephone connections and transmission of TV programs, is being expanded. At present, there are ground stations in eight member states: Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Soviet Union. High-performance telecommunications satellites are being used, orbiting the earth along an elongated elliptical course. In addition to the Molniya-3 satellites, an important place has been assigned in the plans for further development of the Intersputnik system to new horizon satellites.

Two satellites, registered as Station AR-4 and Station AR-5, the former above the equator at 14 degrees western longitude and the latter at 53 degrees eastern longitude, have a combined zone of communications enclosing the eastern part of North America, South America, Europe, the Middle East, a large part of Asia and the western half of Australia.

Plans have been adopted for further development and modernization of the Intersputnik system in 1980-1985. Not only its range but also its capacity will be enlarged, and the ground stations improved.

The use of stationary satellites permits transmission of both black and white and color TV signals not only in the Secam but also in the Pal and Nisc systems.

The main task at present is to make preparations for TV transmissions and telephone and teleprinter connections for the Olympic games in Moscow. The Olympic TV and radio complex will handle simultaneously 20 TV programs, 100 radio programs and some 100 commentaries. Of the 20 TV programs, seven will be handled by the Intersputnik system, three of them for Eurovision. Director Yuriy Krupin disclosed.

CSO: 5500

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN FOR 1980 OUTLINED, DISCUSSED

Warsaw RADA NARODOWA GOSPODARKA ADMINISTRACJA in Polish No 4, 23 Feb 80
pp 15-16

[Article by Edward Kowalczyk: "The 1980 Plan: Efficient Communications Equal a Better Quality of Work and Life"]

[Text] The year 1979 was not any easier for the Ministry of Communications, than it was for the other domains of the nation's economy. This was because the plan-set targets were ambitious and the difficulties attending their fulfillment numerous, such that we had to devote much more effort to overcoming the latter than in the earlier years. In the existing economic situation we gave priority to actions intended to improve communication services and to further improve management efficiency. It is estimated that the planned value of production and services has been somewhat overfulfilled. The principal economic proportions have remained the same or, in certain fields, improved. Labor productivity has increased markedly.

Balance Sheet for 1979

Local telephone system. In the first 11 months of 1979, 77,382 new subscribers have been added, which represents 96.7 percent of the target for that year. We estimate that the 1979 target in this respect as ensuing from the National Socioeconomic Plan has been overfulfilled. In addition, the number of public telephones has been increased by about 2,000, the index of the automation of local telephone exchanges has been increased to 88.4 percent, and the operating time of manual telephone exchanges has been expanded so as to provide remote subscribers--chiefly in the countryside--with 24-hour service.

During 1976-1979 the capacity of local telephone exchanges has increased by about 310,000 numbers and the number of subscribers, by about 370,000. The excess in the total of subscribers over the total of telephone numbers made available could be achieved owing to the exploitation of all reserve numbers and networks, which have by now been virtually completely utilized.

Trunk Telephone System. Special emphasis has been placed on the further expansion of automatic traffic. At present automatic dialing exists in every voivodship city, and moreover most of these cities are connected by an automatic dialing network. In 1979, telephone traffic was automated in about 75 new links. It is now possible to dial without operator assistance in about 700 domestic and 29 international links.

Striving to improve the quality of telephone services, the Ministry of Communications focuses its attention on an efficient staffing of the existing communications equipment and its adaptation to the volume of traffic generated in individual international links. Various organizational and technical steps are being taken to complement equipment and personnel as well as to give preferential treatment to certain subscriber groups as justified by social or economic considerations. As a result of these measures, in 1979 the indexes of quality of telecommunication services have markedly improved.

Telegraph System. The capacity of automatic telegraph offices has increased by 4,740 numbers (reaching 31,120 numbers) which assured complete fulfillment of the plan for adding new telex subscribers. It is worth noting that the nation's telex network has been fully automated as early as in 1971.

Postal Service. The Polish Postal Service provides about 70 different kinds of services domestically and 11 kinds in postal traffic abroad. The scope of its operations is illustrated by the statistics below on the provision of basic services, i.e. reception and delivery, in 1979:

- 1,320 million regular letters
- 143 million registered letters
- 523 million periodicals
- 24 million parcels
- 80 million postal and telegraphic money orders
- 88 million General Savings Bank checking and savings payments and remittances
- 76 million money orders for payments on account at the National Bank of Poland.

Postal services are currently provided at 8,147 offices, of which 41 were opened in 1979. Last year there occurred many disturbances in the provision of postal services, which affected the quality of the service to the public. The postal service is encountering problems of personnel, space and transportation.

Principal Problems in 1980

The 1980 Socioeconomic Plan of the Ministry of Communications provides for the further development of postal service, telecommunications, and radio and television transmission facilities. The major targets, as in the previous year, include improvements in the quality of services to the public and the economy and the addition of new--chiefly private--subscribers.

1. The plan provides for addition of at least 65,000 new subscribers as well as--to improve the related situation--for a continuing transfer of telephone terminals from the socialized sector to private individuals.

2. The number of telephones per 100 capita will be 9.38 at the end of 1980 compared with 9.15 in 1979.

3. In view of the limited possibilities for the installation of new telephones, special attention is paid to installing public telephones. Their number in 1980 will increase by 1,900 to a total of 90,500. Of this total, coin-operated telephones will account for about 25 percent.

4. A continuing and urgent problem is the assurance of efficient operation of coin-operated telephones, and particularly the prevention of their looting and destruction. In this respect the Ministry of Communications relies on the assistance of local authorities and administration.

5. The principal material results of the expansion of the local telephone system will include the planned opening of telephone exchanges in the following cities: Bydgoszcz-Bartodzieje (5,000 numbers), Golonog (1,200 numbers), Krakow-Debniki (10,000 numbers), Krakow-Wola Duchacka (6,000 numbers), Lublin-Kominek (2,400 numbers), Plonki (2,000 numbers), Sacedzin (2,000 numbers), and Dzierzoniowice (4,000 numbers).

6. The newly initiated investment projects include the planned expansion of local telephone exchanges in Krakow (Nowa Wies, Bronowice, and Downtown Krakow) and the expansion of the Pentaconta-system trunk exchange in Poznan.

The Construction of Telephone Exchanges Requires Cooperation

One of the prerequisites for a rapid spread of telephone services to new communities and districts is the implementation of programs for the construction of buildings housing such exchanges. Chances for reducing the difficulties encountered in this field in recent years are afforded by the Decision No 124/79 of 6 August 1979 of the Government Presidium.

This Decision obligates the minister of construction and the PMB [Building Materials Industry] to assure the construction of buildings for telephone exchanges along with the construction of communities and housing districts on terms agreed upon with the minister of communications.

Telephone-exchange buildings, as a suprabasic infrastructure of housing construction, will be erected as part of housing construction, by investors represented by the local units of the Central Association of Housing Construction Cooperatives (CZSBM). The Ministry of Communications assures the preparation of design blueprints needed to erect these buildings and transfers corresponding funds to the CZSBM.

A proper fulfillment of the Decision No 124/79 of the Government Presidium will enable the Ministry of Communications to coordinate the construction of telephone-exchange buildings more effectively and hence also to provide telephone services more rapidly to new communities and housing projects. Ultimately, however, the rate of spread of telephone services is also determined by the size of investment outlays allocated to the Ministry of Communications and by the share of local telephone systems in these outlays.

To implement the provisions of Decision No 124/79 of the Government Presidium, outlays amounting to 85 million zlotys were earmarked (under an agreement concluded with the housing construction cooperatives) for the construction of telephone-exchange buildings in the following localities: Torun-Rubinkowo, Katowice-Paderewskiego, Sosnowiec-Zagorze, Kielce-Uroczysko, Lodz-East, Bialystok-Wygoda, Olsztyn-Downtown, Slupsk-Zatorze, Szczecin-Dabie, and Gorzow-Dolinki, as well as in Wroclaw and in the Wroclaw and Walbrzych voivodships.

The Ministry of Communications expects to further spread telephone services in this country in cooperation with the local authorities and administration. One field of such cooperation is the determination of the sites of telephone exchanges, particularly in the larger cities where space is most difficult to obtain. Another important task in which cooperation by the local authorities is particularly needed is the spread of telephone services in rural areas.

The installation of telephones in rural areas is particularly slow and expensive, although on the other hand, in the current period of the modernization of our agriculture and increase in the tasks facing it, the telephone is becoming indispensable and a tool of production in the countryside. Moreover, by assuring immediate communication with more populated centers, the telephone often is decisive to saving human lives or markedly reducing the damage caused by fire.

The Ministry of Communications is not of itself capable of assuring a rapid spread of telephone services in rural areas. This task can be accomplished much more easily through common effort, by, among other things, the organization of public campaigns or by using the share of PZU [State Insurance Bureau] in the fire control fund. On our part, we take every initiative in this respect. Here a highly positive example could be the Koszalin Voivodship where, by agreement between the Ministry of Communications and the voivodship authorities, a pilot program--on the national scale--for the complete telephonization of the Goscino Gmina has been commenced.

In addition to the expansion of telephony, the Ministry's Socioeconomic Plan provides for, of course, the development of other fields of communications as well.

1. The expansion of telegraph exchanges will make possible the addition of about 2,900 telex subscribers to the network and the increase in their total to 25,560 by the end of 1980.
2. Moreover, the construction of an automatic telex exchange serving international traffic will be undertaken in Warsaw (in existing premises).
3. The next three television transmitters for Channel 2 will be put into operation--in Caluchowo, Elblag, and Lomza.
4. Further preparations will begin for Channel 2 broadcasting by the radio-TV broadcasting centers in Olaszyn, Gora k. Sremu, Swinoujacie, and Kudowo Zdroju.
5. The construction of a radio-TV broadcasting center in Gdansk-Chwaszczyn will be undertaken.

The Tasks of the Postal Service Are Increasing

It is estimated that this year the volume of first-class mail will increase by 0.4 percent; periodicals, by 5 percent; parcels, by 2.1 percent; postal and telegraphic money orders, by 3.3 percent; and money orders for payment on account into the National Bank of Poland, by 7.0 percent. In addition, the postal service will work to improve mail and parcel delivery schedules as well as to maximize mail safety and assure adequate delivery services in town and country (by, among other things, developing new forms of services--community and district delivery services) as well as streamline services to the public in post and telecommunication offices.

The cooperation between units of the PPTT [Polish Post, Telephone and Telegraph] and the agencies of local administration has until now been chiefly focused on developing the network of post and telecommunication offices, determining the operating hours of postal service, and improving the quality and effectiveness of the postal services. The expansion of the network of post offices is--in view of the insignificant funds allotted for the purpose--based chiefly on the use of premises proposed by the local authorities. The cooperation in this respect should be improved.

Ordinance No 9 of 29 January 1974 of the MGIOS [Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection] Concerning Indicators and Guidelines for Residential Areas in Cities, specifies the urban planning schedule for the basic utilities used in housing construction. Paragraph 12 of that Ordinance adopts an index of 20 sq m of utile post office space per 100 capita and specifies equipping each post office with at least one telephone set per 2,500 capita.

The acquisition of the necessary premises enables the Ministry of Communications to open post and telegraph offices in new residential communities.

This is particularly needed in the communities built at some distance from the existing post offices.

As part of the cooperation to improve the quality of postal services and streamline services to customers, the Ministry of Communications expects assistance from local authorities in, primarily, the form of:

--priority treatment of the needs of postal operating units by the employment offices;

--assurance of the necessary premises and sites for post and telegraph offices (particularly at railroad stations);

--handling of postal-service construction projects by local construction enterprises; and

--preparation of appropriate premises for post and telegraph offices, particularly in new residential communities.

[Minitable]

| Telephones per Capita | | Public Telephones | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|--------|
| 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 |
| 9.15 | 9.38 | 88,600 | 90,500 |

In 1980 compared with 1979, the growth rate of the industrial output of the Ministry of Communications is scheduled to increase from 8.9 to 10.7 percent.

Output for export and for noninvestment purposes is planned to increase at a more rapid rate. The export targets in general will increase by 7.1 percent compared with the anticipated fulfillment in 1979--of which by 47.6 percent for exports to the Second Zone of Payments ("capitalist" countries).

A major role in the growth of communications is played by units of the scientific and technical base. R&D tasks ensue chiefly from key-problem coordination plans as well as from ministry-branch problems. Most of these tasks pertain to preparations for the manufacture of new products in industry and at the Ministry's workshop base.

The aggregate value of the services and production by the economic units of the Ministry of Communications as planned for 1980 will be more than 47 billion zlotys, which means a 5.8 percent increase above the anticipated 1979 fulfillment (under comparable conditions). Communication services account for more than 75 percent of that aggregate value.

As allotted in the 1980 plan, the funds for the implementation of service and production targets allow for further improvements in basic economic relations. Among other things, a further major increase in labor productivity is expected--5.1 percent for the Ministry as a whole. It will be attained through further improvements in the organization of labor, streamlining of the utilization of work time, and tightening of labor discipline.

The Ministry of Communications wishes to fulfill this year's plan so as to smoothly enter the period of the next 5-year plan during which the tasks will be even greater than they are at present. We are convinced that we shall succeed in implementing the plan-set targets. In this connection we count on greater and mutually advantageous cooperation in this respect with the local authorities and administration.

1386

CSO: 5500

YUGOSLAVIA

JAKOVLEVSKI PRAISES ROLE OF NATION'S MASS MEDIA

LD102314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 60 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG)--Tito's socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia is able alone both to care for its destiny and defend its independence and sovereignty and in this it has no need for "reliance" on anyone's force, Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Tpe Jakovlevski has stated. Jakovlevski spoke at a session of the L.C.Y. Presidency Commission for Information and Propaganda, devoted to the activities of the Yugoslav mass media in the first three months of this year. In its latest issue, the LCY press organ KOMUNIST carries excerpts from Jakovlevski's address.

In the first quarter of the year, Yugoslavia, as a result of a number of international and home events, found itself in the focus of foreign propaganda activity pursued with very diverse and divergent strategic political objectives in mind, Jakovlevski set out. All anti-Yugoslav centres, believing Yugoslavia more "vulnerable" than usually, activated themselves, Jakovlevski explained. The most diverse combinations of political-propaganda interests were formed round socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia in order to "soften" it and make it less resistant to certain foreign influences and pressures. Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad were the most directly exposed to enemy propaganda activity, Jakovlevski added.

Jakovlevski set out that the Yugoslav mass media, with their good organization and activities, successfully annulled all expectations of principles of foreign propaganda activities. In this context, Jakovlevski drew attention that the achieved results would have been inconceivable had not Yugoslavs manifested a high level of consciousness and patriotism, commitment to President Tito and firm resolve to preserve and further develop Tito's work and the achievements of the Yugoslav revolution.

The Yugoslav press kept Yugoslavs thoroughly informed about foci of crisis in the world, actions of nonaligned countries, the crisis of detente and bloc rivalry at the expense of nonaligned and developing countries. Jakovlevski further set out that the Yugoslav mass media have warned of all the dangers of a one-sided concept of detente and confrontation of big-power interests over the backs of others.

The Yugoslav mass media has also thoroughly covered the foreign political activity of Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries toward overcoming the present tense international situation, Jakovlevski said.

the Yugoslav information-propaganda activity has been based on the well-known principle of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and the authentic principles of the policy and movements of non-alignment.

Jakovlevski set out that the Yugoslav mass media have reacted promptly and with dignity to all anti-Yugoslav propaganda and all offers of protection from both the West and the East. The Yugoslav mass media carried numerous foreign press articles on Yugoslavia providing Yugoslavs with complete and authentic information about everything. As a result, Yugoslavs have been kept extensively informed about both the support of progressive and friendly forces in the world, on one side, and the shallow and easily seen through ill-meant and enemy propaganda, on the other, Jakovlevski said.

The Yugoslav mass media, Jakovlevski said, must take great care to avoid making accidental oversights or slips and in this way provide pretexts for unnecessary foreign propaganda offensive actions, actions of late frequently directed against the Yugoslav press. Foreign propaganda attacks are, in fact, designed to cover up the true essence of disagreement with Yugoslavia's policy and in this way create an anti-Yugoslav atmosphere in the respective countries' public.

Jakovlevski further said that all propaganda attacks against Yugoslavia and its policy and stands unacceptable to Yugoslavia must be reacted to with reason, care and dignity. Yugoslavia has been and continues opposed to abusive labelling and calling to account, except when compelled to it by others, Jakovlevski said. He added that note must continue being made in the future of how, why and who defends Yugoslavia and how, why and who attacks it.

Jakovlevski said that particular attention must be given to attempts of military-political blocs to use Yugoslavia as a pretext for their mutual political propaganda confrontations. The attempts involve not only "theoretical" propaganda rivalry but also very concrete and, even, vital questions for the independence and integrity of individual nations and states, Jakovlevski set out.

CSO: 5500

ARGENTINA

RADIOBROADCASTING BILL GOES TO CAL FOR APPROVAL

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The bill to regulate radio and television activities throughout the country and the law regulating the practice of attorneys were made public yesterday. The former is being studied by the Legislative Advisory Commission [CAL], while the law establishing the Court of Forensic Ethics will be sanctioned today.

The Bill

As we reported in yesterday's edition, the radiobroadcasting bill under study by the Legislative Advisory Commission establishes that radiobroadcasting services currently being provided through stations owned or administered by the national government and those of national universities will be offered to private individuals "within 36 months from the date of approval of the National Radiobroadcasting Plan." Another article stipulates that the executive branch of the government will approve the National Radiobroadcasting Plan, which will be submitted to it by the Secretariat of Public Information within 180 days after the law is enacted.

Stations which are part of the Official Radiobroadcasting Service (SOR) will remain in the hands of the government. This service is provided as follows: in the federal capital, by one radio station and one television station; in each province and in the territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and South Atlantic Islands, by one radio station; by the stations of Argentine Radiobroadcasting Abroad (RAE); and "by a group of radio stations operating to assist private stations when so required for reasons of national security, especially in those locations where there is no private activity because of their low population density or very limited commercial importance.

Programs

The bill, which consists of 118 articles, establishes that the content of broadcasts must be geared to the following objectives, among others: contributing to the common welfare, to strengthening national unity, to enriching the culture and education of the population and "promoting the responsible participation of all residents and particularly of the Argentine man in the achievement of national goals."

Programming must preferably include works of national authors and interpretations of Argentine artists. With regard to official radio stations, the bill stipulates that they cannot broadcast programs or messages of political advocacy.

Licenses

Licenses will be granted by the executive branch of the national government through public competition judged by the Federal Radiobroadcasting Committee. They will be granted for 15 years from the beginning date of regular broadcasts and for 20 years in developing or border areas. After these terms expire, they can be extended a single time for 10 years at the request of the licensees.

The companies providing services cannot be affiliates or subsidiaries, nor can they be controlled or directed by foreign individuals or corporations and "shares, percentages or interest cannot be transferred or assigned without the authorization of the Federal Radiobroadcasting Committee or the executive branch of the national government." In the event that a license is revoked for "reasons of public interest," the holder will be compensated according to law.

Taxes

Article 74 states that holders of services will pay a tax in proportion to the amount of gross billing. For television stations in the federal capital and in the interior, the percentages will be 8 and 6 percent respectively; radio stations in the federal capital, 4 percent, those in the interior with more than 1 kilowatt power, 3 percent, and those with 1 kilowatt or less, 0.75 percent. These funds will be used to cover the installation, operation and maintenance expenses of the Federal Radiobroadcasting Committee and the SOR.

Holders of services located in developing or border areas will be exempt.

Renewal

Article 114 stipulates that holders providing services when the law is enacted, with a valid license or with an extension of an expired license, may request their renewal for this one time only for the aforementioned periods as long as they meet the requirements and conditions. Renewal will be decided by the executive branch of the national government on the recommendation of the Federal Radiobroadcasting Committee.

11915

CSO: 5500

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

MIDDLE PARANA TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM--Water and Electric Power has arranged to request bids for the construction of a trial embankment for the Middle Parana hydroelectric complex and for supplying, installing and putting into service a telecommunications system in one section of the National Interconnection Network. A 500-kilovolt carrier-wave telecommunications system will be provided on the National Interconnection Network line extending between Santo Tome, Rosario (both in Santa Fe Province) and General Rodriguez (Buenos Aires). It will provide telegraph, telephone, data transmission and selective teleprotection services between the National Interconnection Network transformer stations in the Buenos Aires and coastal zone. At the same time, it will be an alternative to the Water and Electric Power coastal microwave system, which joins Santo Tome in Santa Fe and Moron in Buenos Aires with the National Tax Office located in Rosario. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Mar 80 p 4] 11915

COLOR TV BROADCASTING--Resistencia, 1 Apr (TELAM)--Television Channel No 9 of Resistencia will start broadcasting color television programs today. The channel will air experimental broadcasts for 1 hour every day during April and will start its official broadcasts on 1 May. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1447 GMT 1 Apr 80 PY]

CSO: 5500

IRAN

BRIEFS

U.S. CANNOT STOP COMMUNICATIONS--In an interview with PARS News Agency, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone, said: America cannot stop our communications with other countries by satellite. He added: At present our communications with other countries by way of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean satellites continue in view of the fact that 103 countries belong to the international telecommunications satellite organization--Intelsat-- and that we, too, are a member and shareholder, with a share of \$9 million, there is no possibility of this organization not providing service to Iran, unless each country on its own decides to cease its communications with us. The post, telegraph and telephone minister said: The only thing America can do is to stop its own communications with Iran; it cannot cut our satellite communications with other countries. [Text] [LD191100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 19 Apr 80]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

BDEAC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FINANCING--A loan agreement for the Office of Post and Telecommunications (OPT) was signed yesterday between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the BDEAC (Development Bank of the Central African States). This loan agreement, in the amount of 500 million CFA francs will be used to improve the capital's telephone network, as well as the networks in Port-Gentil and certain other localities in the interior of the country. It should be noted that the goal of the OPT is to cover the national territory with a network of tight Hertzian waves which will facilitate telephone and telegram traffic as well as the broadcast of television programs. [Excerpts] [Libreville L'UNION in French 2 Apr 80 p 1]

CSO: 5500

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

SECOND SATELLITE STATION--Work on the second satellite station of the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited, NET, is to begin soon. It will be sited at Kaduna. The chief engineer of the corporation, Mr (Adegoke Adegbinpe), made this known to the presidential liaison officer for Dyo State, Dr (Debite Balogo) who called on him at Lanlate, in the state. He said that contracts had been awarded for the project. Mr (Adegbinpe) added that it was necessary to have a second station to reinforce the one at Lanlate. The presidential liaison officer expressed satisfaction that the station was ably manned by Nigerians, in spite of the advanced technology required. [Text] [AB181855 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80]

CSO: 5500

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION STATION--A new television station, installed by the French company Thomson-CSF, will be inaugurated in Kasai Oriental on 20 May. The company spokesman said regular transmission will begin in June after a test period. The station's range will be about 80 km and it will thus reach Mwene-Ditu, Tshilundu, Mukamba, Kabinda, Gandajika and Kamiji. [Summary] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Mar 80 p 1]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

TELEVISION FOR GOLD MINERS--Central television is being viewed for the first time in Beregovoy settlement where gold miners of the Dambuki placer mine live. Television equipment of the Ekran system has gone into operation here. It was installed by specialists of the Amur Oblast radio and television center. (Text) [OM23103 Blagovershchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 C.T. 21 Apr 80]

MYS SHMIDTA ORBITA STATION--An orbita earth television receiving station is being commissioned on the coast of the Arctic Ocean in Mys Shmidta settlement. Programs will be transmitted from central studios in Moscow and the Anadyr television studio and programs will be carried in Russian and Chukchee. This will be the (7fifth) orbita receiving station in the Chukotka national okrug of Magadan Oblast. [OM161000 Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 2 Apr 80]

CSO: 5500

ELECTRONIC MAIL SYSTEM PLANNED FOR 1981

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
7 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Heinz Schmincke: "Many Possibilities for Teletex: Electronic Mail in Conjunction With Telegraph"]

[Text] Essen, 6 March--The development of the telecommunication service, telegraph, from the first local telephone network (1881 in Muelhausen) through the first self-dialing terminal (1980 in Hildesheim) to the communication possibilities available in the territory of the German Reich of the time witnessed the installation of 3.2 million telephone units. In 1960 the FRG had more than 6 million units. On 31 December 1978 there were 17.6 million main terminals and 24.7 units connected to the network run by the German Post Office. Telegraph, adopted in 1928 by the Reichspost to transmit the mail, also needed 50 years to be able to establish a comprehensive telenetwork which would include almost all economic enterprises of significance. In 1939 there were only about 700 telegraph terminals in the German Reich. By 1964 52,000 terminals had already been installed. Today there are more than 130,000 and worldwide a million.

In contrast to this and likewise to telecopy, the range of which remains limited to relatively few users primarily because of the limited number of receivers within the FRG which are tied into the Telefax service, Teletex, a service of more rapid, electronic mail, which the German Post Office will adopt next year, will be able to receive communiques from all telegraph users immediately upon inception. The possibility of receiving telegraph assumes a corresponding configuration of communication machines intended for the Teletex service which will be established by the German Post Office. A Telex/Teletex convertor (TTU) is desired to accomplish this, and Teletex machines will be equipped so that communiques are received not only by Telex users but can also be picked up by telegraph machines so that the corresponding convertor has complete compatibility for Teletex and for telegraph.

With telegraph transmitters like SEL's ADX 6200, which is expected to be shown at the next Hannover fair and which is modularly equipped with 32

to 128 lines for primary and secondary Telex connections, the transmission of text to internal and external users can be considerably automated, and telegraphing can be done at the work place. The advantages, for example, of being able to send communiques to busy lines of the intended user, which are picked up by the user automatically as soon as the line is open, and of being able to send and to receive communiques unattended after business hours, will be realized by this service also upon the introduction of Teletex. Currently about 70,000 telegraph messages are sent daily in the FRG. This is about 8 percent of the total volume of business mail which could be transmitted by a telecommunication system. The ability to telegraph and to teletex with the same machines will facilitate considerably the conversion from telegraph to Teletex and speed considerably the development of this rapid "mail service."

The advantages of Teletex over telegraph are considerable and apparent. Instead of a transmission speed of only 50 bauds for telegraph, Teletex transmits information from the memory of one communication machine to another at 2400 bits per second--in the FRG on the IDN network. (The print-out of the texts occurs automatically after transmission through the memory mechanism.) Equipped with an 8+1 bit code (with parity check) the transmission performance is better than with telegraph. In contrast to telegraph, for which only a limited set of characters is available, Teletex can avail itself of the entire range of characters--about 96 characters for German-language texts plus additional characters for international use.

Modified memory banks are used here as terminal equipment, for example with mini-disks, like those known for years in text processing. Thereby messages can be edited and corrected as frequently as desirable prior to transmission to the receiver. A hook-up with the computer can also be arranged with a programmed text or to the order and accounts department. It is of decisive significance that such Teletex terminals equipped with a corresponding modem can be connected to all telephone units, so that direct internal and external communication is established from and to the working place analogous to a telephone conversation. For internal written correspondence, which comprises up to 60 percent of the total mail in a large enterprise, such written communiques and copies of information can be exchanged and printed out much quicker than before without a fee and without involvement of the internal mail and messenger service. For an external exchange of communiques transfer from the telephone network to the IDN network through a TUF1-Teletex converter telephone unit to the IDN network is ensured.

The prerequisites for standardization of the electronic transmission of texts by CCITT (International Consultative Commission for Telephone and Telegraph) already largely exist. There is agreement on the speed of transmission, the format of the paper, coding and the set of characters.

The first possibility for business to gain practice-related information on the Telex service and the communication machines described here will be the coming Hannover fair. Here the German Post Office will simulate examples of electronic mailings and the respective manufacturers will display prototypes of their communication machines.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

MORE FREQUENCIES PLANNED FOR CB RADIO

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 27 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Olb: "Short-Range Radio Operators Receive More Frequencies"]

[Text] Wednesday, 26 March 1980--New opportunities are to be created for the private mobile short-range radio, "CB radio." The Bundestag Commission for Traffic and for Posts and Telecommunications will now consider a corresponding bill from Federal Postal Minister Kurt Gscheidle.

Over a medium long period the bill provides for the transfer of CB radio to a new frequency area at 900 MHz and for the short run for the opening of an additional 10 channels for operation of mobile radio equipment in the 27 MHz area.

In his recommendation the postal minister refers to decisions by the World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva in 1979. At this conference the Federal German Postal Service argued in favor of the improvements in CB radio. One of its arguments: In order to introduce CB radio in the 900 MHz area, the most uniform technical and operational conditions possible have to be established in talks with equipment manufacturers and in international negotiations with foreign telecommunications administrations.

The transfer of CB radio from the less suitable 27 MHz area to the new frequency area will only be possible in a few years' time, however. For that reason 10 more channels are to be made available for the mobile units for a transitional period of 4-5 years in addition to the 12 radio channels presently available in the 27 MHz area used up to now, in accordance with CEPT recommendation T/R 19 (European Administrative Postal and Telecommunications Conference).

The new units required for this may only use so-called frequency modulation, which is a more suitable technology for avoiding radio and television interference, above all. Radio traffic between base stations and the use of directional antennas will not be permitted, however.

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CSO: 5500

IMPORTANCE OF DIRECT TV SATELLITE EMPHASIZED

Paris LE MATIN in French 17 Mar 80 p 12

[Article by Michel Charzat, national secretary of the Socialist Party:
"Debate Needed on Direct Television Satellite"]

[Text] LE MATIN has repeatedly raised the problems posed by the orbiting of a direct television satellite. The government seems for the time being unwilling to initiate discussion on this matter. However, the stakes in our space policy are as considerable as they are vital for our independence and that of Europe, as Michel Charzat explains.

Who today in France is talking about direct television satellites? No one!

While a contradictory debate is rousing passions and dividing public opinion in Germany, the French government continues to impose a black-out. Will French society have to break into the information era by force?

However, the stakes are considerable.

1. Direct television satellites constitute one of the major aspects of European space policy. This policy is vital to our independence and that of Europe.
2. The technological revolution in data processing and automatic communications will profoundly revolutionize production systems and social relations in labor and in the private lives of citizens. Thus nearly 30 percent of industry will be oriented toward the data and communications sector 10 years from now.
3. The present secrecy in fact conceals strategy designed to win control of the whole French audiovisual market, and also the entire information sector, in which private groups, public authorities and majority parties are closely linked, for which reason the problem is particularly serious.

For it is precisely in this sector that the American multinational companies, strongly supported by their government, are reorganizing world economic domination, which was recently shaken.

Let no one be mistaken: Space will be the absolute weapon of atomic warfare tomorrow. It will guarantee the transmission of almost all data. Now the American multinational companies have at least a 10-year lead in technology today. Thus they control about 80 percent of the production (and licensing) of the electronic microcomponents needed for satellites.

Let us note finally that more than three-quarter of the media (films, series, audiovisual products) exported throughout the world are American in origin. These figures speak for themselves.

Our national sovereignty is at stake. Faced with this escalation in the economic war, such that the preponderance of the American multinational companies is likely to be established irreversibly, France should initiate a resolutely autonomous European policy. It has every facility for doing so. All it lacks is a firm political will. The attitude of the Barre government has in fact been particularly timid and inconsistent.

In 1977, the SNIAS was the leader in a European television satellite project. At that time it had an undisputed technological lead, even in comparison to the Americans, who had reached an impasse on television satellites. The French government beat about the bush, setting the SNIAS in competition with the Matra, instead of coordinating the activities of the two firms. It then postponed its decision several times, to the point that the German builders (MBB-AEG) succeeded in overcoming the lag in this sector. In October of 1979, in the agreement between France and Germany, they obtained 54 percent of the contract work for the first preoperational satellite planned for 1983. Parity was to be reestablished with the French partners (SNIAS-Thomson) subsequently.

This hesitation waltz seems most regrettable. Now that Europe has a launcher, it can no longer afford to risk losing a tremendous market for satellites and antennae in Europe and in the Third World.

France owes it to itself to obtain all the guarantees necessary for the pursuit of the program from its German partners speedily. To do so, it must establish an organization analogous to that which made it possible to carry the Airbus program through to success.

As of the present, Great Britain, the low countries and the Scandinavian nations have deliberately joined in the American space program. The FRG is plagued by internal political debate on democracy and information, and a desire to control all the key industrial sectors in Europe.

France should negotiate with this partner without weakness. It should demand guarantees for the future of European space policy. It should reorient its space policy. This latter is extremely risky: It relies entirely on the Ariane launcher, the profitability of which must now be guaranteed. France ought to be in the position, leading its European partners with it, to develop its telecommunications satellite projects (Telecom I) and linking them with the establishment of a real data bank system. France and Europe have the means. The European space project (about five billion francs per year) is not disproportionate, if compared to the 15 billion francs in the American civilian space budget. On the other side of the Atlantic, in fact, it is necessary to deduct the tremendous expenditures for the Skylab and the shuttle.

The governmental inconsistency and the present blackout are not due to simple weaknesses in our technocrats. This discussion involves in fact the strategy of two groups seeking to gain control of the whole of the French audiovisual market.

It involves the Europe 1-Radio Monte Carlo-Matra group, on the one hand, closely linked with the regime through the Sofirad, and the RTL-Havas group, on the other hand, of which Giscard d'Estaing attempted to take political control in 1979. This was an operation which failed in part, in view of the veto of the authorities in Luxembourg.

The two groups already have their television studios. Each of them covets the lease for the third channel of the first television satellite in 1983, but in any case, the RTL seems to have decided to go it alone, launching, with the British, its own satellite, which will cover the greater part of the French and German territory.

Everything in this operation recalls the Hersant affair: Through private groups, the Giscard d'Estaing regime is making secret preparations for the concentration of audiovisual information services and their control by large private interests. Based on this logic, the television chains, the SFP, are doomed to wither away, in the most total neglect of the principles of public service and pluralism in the information field.

The time has come to demand a national debate on the future techniques in this sector.

The socialists reject any Manichean maneuver in this realm as in others. Technology--its usage and control--is not neutral. The democratization of access to information (development of selective school television, of continuous training, local television facilities) can be a tool in the service of the building of a self-managing society. But within the present framework, extreme vigilance must be maintained over the use of these new technologies, which may serve to increase the almost totalitarian grip of the regime on information. The development of subscription

systems (ANTIOPE) involves the risk of creating a veritable television for the rich. The uncontrolled utilization of automatic communications facilities may lead to the emergence of new labor practices (work at home following television instructions) leading to the splintering of society and turning individuals into robots.

In the communications world in which we live today, dominated by the all-powerful media, the basis and the methods of this freedom must be reinvented. The television satellite poses a real problem for society. Its technological implications must be mastered and made to serve democratic ends.

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CSO: 5500

STAR SYSTEM TO DEVELOP MICROPROCESSOR SOFTWARE NOTED

Paris ZERO UN INFORMATIQUE HEBDO in French 17 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Patricia Poupaert: "French Tool for Microprocessor Software Development"]

[Text] "The announcement of Star is living proof of the decentralization of our research and development activities," stated Jean Auricoste, president and director general of Eurosoft, when he presented this software production tool for microprocessors, which the company developed in its entirety in Toulouse, together with the National Center for Space Studies (CNES) and with the financial support of the Ministry of Industry.

"More than our regional staff of 50 employees and our annual gross of 10 MFF (million French francs), significant as these are in terms of our personnel and total income, it is the research teams, practically integrated in CNES and the Paul-Sabatier University, which are highly important to us, because it would be neither realistic nor profitable for Eurosoft to pursue its development policy alone."

Indeed, in addition to its current regional activities in Toulouse and Bordeaux, Eurosoft is developing its future activities with CNES, the Paul-Sabatier University, the State Secretariat for PTT (Post, Telegraph, and Telecommunications), the Center for Space and Radiation Studies in Toulouse, and Aerospatiale in Toulouse and Bordeaux.

Their equipment is available for sale or rental at prices ranging from 80 to 25,000 FF, depending on configuration. Software is supplied on a use-license of 80 to 180,000 FF.

The first fruit of this regional development is Star, a universal system of software production for microprocessors, which is characterized by its two-fold independence: independence from the target microprocessor, that is from the application's user; and independence from the host system, since Star can be installed on equipment of different sizes as long as this equipment meets the constraints of APL and Pascal availability.

The development of this product was the result of a three-party agreement between Eurosoft, CNES, and the Ministry of Industry.

Star, a Universal French Product

Eurosoft has invested 1.3 MFF, with 1.8 MFF having been contributed as part of predevelopment aid, of which 600,000 FF by the Ministry of Industry, and 1.2 MFF by CNES. The latter had already developed Starlet, the first phase of the Star project; this machine has just been installed and accepted at the computer center of the Franlab Company which acquired its use-license.

In addition, CNES has undertaken to manufacture the Star terminal which provides local support of this program production tool.

As for Star itself, the only thing available within three months will be the version designed to develop software on the Intel 8085. It runs with Pascal and APL on CDC (Control Data Corporation) equipment. But modifications of the basic system make it possible to adapt it to other microprocessors on demand.

The functional breakdown of the Star line is the following:

Basic system: complete software to support the specific operating systems of target equipment for a given host equipment;

Operating system: all the modifications of the basic system necessary to adapt it to the specific conditions of a given host equipment;

Operating system generator: resources allowing a user to create his own operating systems;

Integrated terminal: communications equipment and software associated with a host equipment, and capable of supporting various production peripherals and communications with target microprocessors;

Production peripherals;

Communications system: remote access software allowing the integrated terminal to support production peripherals and communications with the target equipment.

The software programs composing the Star system are available on a use-license (with or without sub-licensing rights) for an average price of 80 to 180,000 FF (ht) (not including tax) depending on the composition of the system.

The equipment is available for sale, rental, or leasing.

Its price varies from 80,000 to 250,000 FF (ht) depending on the composition of the integrated production terminal.

In terms of price, Star is thus approximately at the same level as the four systems being sold in France by Hewlett-Packard, Genrad, Tektronix, and Philips. But it is the first French system!

Eurosoft, First Customer

Being its own best customer, Eurosoft is vitally interested in the utilization of Star, given the significant role played in its business by applications on minis and micros.

However, the market is not limited to that, Star being naturally of interest to all other SSCI which distribute network services and which want to offer their customers a production tool for microprocessors.

Other potential customers are medium-sized or large enterprises which have microprocessor software development departments that are sufficiently large to justify several work stations; as well as PME/PMI (small and medium-sized enterprises and industries) which could use Eurosoft's network service by means of a terminal which would enable them to produce applications.

Eurosoft estimates that this very specific area of software production on microprocessors represents 5500 work stations in France, and hopes to capture 10 percent of that market.

In addition, it expects to export 50 percent of its production (the SSCI has been entrusted with exclusive rights to Star sales, with CNES receiving royalties).

Based in Paris, Toulouse, and Bordeaux, Eurosoft has a staff of 270 at present, and a Eurosoft International division which coordinates the activities of branches in Brussels, Algiers, Tunis, Abidjan, and Orgatec Dakar, and in which Eurosoft has a minority interest.

The company's drive to internationalization, which has resulted in the creation of Eudmarco-Eurosoft, a 50/50 Brazilian branch, will be furthered with the opening in 1980/1981 of branches in Germany and Spain. Also under study is an entry into the Argentine market.

Eurosoft is currently deriving 10 percent of its 1979 income from exportation. Its goal is 30 percent in 1982 (in 1979 Eurosoft had an income of 43 MFF and expects to reach 60 MFF in 1980).

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END

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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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